THE BROOD SOW.

A Few Hints as to Her Management from an Authoritative Source. The meat problem is one in which every farmer and planter is interested. We therefore give the following from Bulletin No. 35 of the Mississippi experiment station:

When four months old she should not be associated with uncastrated males. She should not be bred until she is at least one year old. This is important, for no young sow can suckle a litter of pigs and grow at the same time. Let her get her growth before her constitu-

tion is taxed with the suckling of a litter of pigs. If, as is customary, she is starved and only about half the size she ought to be at ten months old, and is then forced to raise a litter of five or six pigs, we can not expect her to do the competent men to do the work for pigs justice, nor to develop into the square, even-bodied specimens we so much admire. A mature sow in good condition will raise a litter of pigs, five or six in number, that will be good wages and positions that would worth more to feed or breed than two large litters from a young, lean, halfstarved sow. Therefore do not ask her to suckle a litter until she is at least sixteen months old. When bred she should be kept growing right up to farrowing time. During the first two months she may be fed liberally, if given food of a bone-and-muscle-mak- selves for positions on the farms that ing kind. During the next two months she should be kept growing a little, but | could start into the business themnot pushed. During the whole time, or, at least, up to within a week of farrowing, she should be allowed to run in pasture or a large lot. A week before she is due to farrow, which will about 106 days after breedingfor the period of gestation in a sow is from 113 to 116 days-she should be placed in a small lot, in which is the farrowing pen. She should be alone and disturbed as little as possible. During the week the food should be small in quantity, and of such a nature as to keep the bowels loose. In Mississippi it is a common practice to allow the boars to run with the sows, and the breeder, therefore, does not know when his sows will farrow. He allows them to run with other hogs, and furnishes them no special place to farrow. Then when the pigs are killed by other hogs, laid upon by the mother, or smothered in an improp er nest, he bewails his hard luck (2) and the unprofitableness of hog raising.

His bad luck, as usual, is bad management, the result of laziness or ignorance. If it pays to keep a sow to raise pigs, it certainly does not pay to let those pigs, die, when a little attention might save them. As before stated, the sow should be put in a small lot, in which is a farrowing pen, about a week before farrowing. This pen should be about ten feet square and closed to make it comfortable in winter and open for the same reason in summer. Running around the sides of spread out, buy a larger stock of goods the building, about six inches above the floor and parallel with it, a plank about ten inches wide should be spiked. This will give the piggies a place of safety, where the mother can neither crush nor smother them. This alone will save enough pigs to pay for the whole house, or pen. In winter a little short or fine bedding may be allowed, but in summer the bare floor or ground is preferable. Many a man out of kindness gives his sow a large bed, thereby furnishing her means of smothering the young. If the sow is worth keeping she is worth watching at farrowing time. A man who for any reason is not in actual attendance when the sow is farrowing should not have the care of stock, as many a pig may be saved by a little care at this time. If it is very cold the pigs should be taken from the sow and placed in a basket filled with rags, or something similar, to keep them warm. Shortly after the pigs are all born, they should be put back with their mother. I am aware that most farmers consider this too much trouble, and I agree that this time would not be well spent in the caring for razorbacks, but if one has hogs worth feeding, he should give them such attendance, as the loss of a ability to accomplish .- Farmers' Magalitter of pigs is the loss of considerable money. We are, in the south, not suffi-

of management and feeding. For the first three weeks after farrowing the sow should be confined to the lot. During the first week she should receive little more than enough to sustain her, and nothing should be fed that is calculated to produce a large flow of milk. From the end of the first week to the end of the third week, the food should be gradually increased, and from the time the pigs are four months old until they are weaned the sow should get all the milk-producing food she can eat. If the feed has been gradually increased she will not lose her appetite, as so often happens. It requires more care than skill in feeding the brood sow. It is important that the milk supply be increased in proportion to the increased capacity of the to be old fogyish. pigs to consume it. If the sow be fed too much when the pigs are young too much milk is taken by them, and scours, or diarrhœa, is the result, while if not enough is given, when the pigs as to their growth. Dry feed and close become older they fail to grow as they | confinement will take all the vigor out should, and it must be remembered of a hog, and, even if he becomes fat, it that it is extremely doubtful whether is an unhealthy development. any pig that is stunted in its growth when young ever pays for its feed. The lies in the ready anticipation of what

ciently accustomed to looking after the

feed for the brood sow at first may consist of house slops and a little dry grain, farmer, and it is in the doing of many but not later than the tenth day we things out of season, as some shortmust begin to feed for the production sighted people would look at it. Try of that milk supply needed to sustain to transfer a part of the spring work the proper growth of the litter. The to the fall and winter months. feed to be given is skimmed milk, wheat bran, or shorts, ground wheat, oats, or peas, and some green fodder, is neither humane nor profitable. It preferably red clover, or alfalfa. She should be fed three times a day, and litter should have the run of a good farmer gives it a general application. No attempt should be made to breed

her until after the pigs are weaned. This should be done when they are about two months old, and the sow will almost invariably take the boar inside of a week. This enables her to product two litters a year, which can be done o the best advantage in this fold. climate.

SHLLED HELP.

Prin, Factors in Up-to-Date demand, but not my department or can be otherwise disposed of, and an invertee more so that in agriculture.

There are hundreds of young men farm.

There are hundreds of young men farm.

throughout the country fitting themselves for nothing, and drifting around from one odd job to another. On the farms we have young and old men as "hired help," who know practically little about farming, except as they are directed by the owner. They complain that the farmers give small wages, but in nearly all instances they give as much or more than the men are worth. The trouble is usually with the "helps." They are not skilled farmers who could be trusted to do all the different work of planting, cultivating and harvest the crops as well as the

farmer himself. As an illustration of the value of skilled men on the farms, one simply has to turn to the immense dairy interests near large cities. It is the complaint of many owners of large dairies and creameries that they can not get them. They require good butter makers and good dairy managers-men who are skilled in the whole branch of modern dairying. Such men can command make them independent as long as the dairy kept up. The dairy schools are turning out many experienced young men who will take charge of creameries or dairies in the future, and run them on a paying basis, but meanwhile could not thousands of the young two tablespoons minced ham, three boys on our farms begin to fit them- tablespoons bread crumbs, one tablewould pay them good wages until they selves?

In talking with a wealthy manufacturer recently, who owns a large farm in the west, which he makes pay a handsome interest on his money invested, he said: "I find the greatest difficulty in getting experienced farmers on my place who understand farming as it should be understood to-day. A great many of the applicants who answer my advertisements are either slovenly and wasteful in their methods, old-fashioned in the notions about farming methods, ignorant of the modern scientific farming. or so totally lacking in any business principles that they coold not run a one-acre farm profitably. The young men that apply are just as bad as the old; they believe that farming is a losing business, and they prove it by their

Here is a text for a whole sermon. Farming pays those who have money to invest in the business, but it is hard work to get the right men to run the farms. - Farmers' Magazine.

Small Farmers. We find this is a phrase which is disliked by many, but it is better to be a good and successful small farmer than an unthrifty and unsuccessful large too, yet we are told that such trimming farmer. We often see business men is made of the odds and ends of a tac- operated by Morse in 1835. begin in a limited way and do well unthey made a little money than they | big to be true, it is pleasant to believe partly or chiefly on credit, and indulge that are unattainable. In trimmings in "great expectations" which fail of that glitter, jewels are at a discount; realization. Many a man can man- all that is wanted is sparkle, and spanage a smaller business who gets out of his depth when he tries to conduct a larger one. Or, in the fluctuations of trade, the times are not so good, he can not sell the larger stock he has got together; before times improve many articles become unfashionable and go down in value and the issue is bankruptcy. In like manner, many farmers who succeeded in a small way, go into this, that, and the other thing until they get a bigger burden on their shoulders than they can carry. They have a saying out west about men taking in more land than they can till, which has passed into a proverb to which there is a mighty moral. It is a rule everyone should observe, not to take in more land than he can till, and the farmer should obey this maxim in a literal sense, not satisfying himself with superficial of skim culture, but thoroughly tilling every acre he puts under the plow, or seeds down to grass.

"A little farm well tilled, A little barn well filled," is a motto worthy of being adopted by many who are tempted to do greater things than they have the capital or

## HERE AND THERE.

details to make stock raising successful, for the successful raising of -The impression is gaining that no stock, above all other things, requires other plant will yield more fodder to close, personal attention to the details the acre or give food which can be fed with more satisfaction to the stock than sorghum. It is good with the seed on for fattening horses, cattle, sheep

-Now that the winter season is here and the conditions of many of our common roads renders traffic impossible, the consideration of road improvements might well occupy the minds of every inhabitant of the country who owns an acre of land.

-There is a continual advance in the nature of methods which might be made available for general use, but the actual appropriation of these methods to their own personal use by farmers in general is a matter of slow growth. It is well to be conservative, but wrong

-Two things necessary to the best development of the hog are plenty of exercise and plenty of green feed. These are as important to their health

-One secret of successful farming each season's work is to demand of the

-The leaving of calves and young cattle out in the field until snow flies pays to get all the live stock into winter quarters before the weather beallowed all the fresh water she can comes cold, but this applies more espedrink. After four weeks she and her cially to young animals; but the wise

-Good roads and good fences are nothing so increrses or maintains the value of real estate. It is almost to be wondered at that the farmer will ever want to be compelled to take this step -a step which will often increase the value of his swampy acres a hundred

-Every bushel of grain unneces sarily fed to stock, whether it be to fatten or to carry through the winter in good shape, is wasted, and whenever fodder crops can be used as feed for the Skilled labor is ways in pretty good animals it should be done, as the grain DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

-Flannels should never be wrung or ironed. First dip them in hot suds. then rinse in water of about the same temperature in which a little soap has been put.

-Apple Custard Pie.-Into a cupful of grated sweet apples stir two large spoonfuls of sugar, one pint of sweet milk, two well-beaten eggs, and a little salt. Flavor to taste. Bake in an under crust.-Housekeeper.

-Orange Fritters.-Peel the oranges, part in quarters, remove the seeds and boil for five minutes in thick sirup, drain well in a sieve, immerse in a light flour batter and fry them quickly in plenty of clear, very hot fat to a lightbrown color. Drain on a cloth, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and serve on a folded napkin.-N. Y. Ledger.

-Sweetbread and Lamb Fricassee .-Chop moderately fine one pound of lamb and one good-sized sweetbread, season with salt and pepper, roll in flour and fry a delicate brown in butter. Add one-half can tomatoes, a pinch of mace, juice of an onion, a pinch of sugar and some finely minced parsley. Stew slowly until thoroughly tender. -Chicago Record.

-Stuffed Onions-Boil gently one hour six good-sized onions. Remove center with a sharp knife. Fill with spoon butter, three tablespoons cream, one-half teaspoon salt, speck of cayenne, one egg, mixed together; sprinkle onions with buttered crumbs and bake one hour slowly on earthen plates. Serve with cream sauce.-Orange Judd

-Rice Croquettes-One quart milk, one cup rice, salt and pepper to taste, one tablespoon chopped parsley, yolks of four eggs. Wash the rice and put it in a farina boiler with the milk, boil about one hour or until thick, then beat till smooth. Add the yolks of the eggs and cook ten minutes longer. Take from the fire, add the parsley and seasoning, mix well, turn out on plate and stand away until cold. Then make into cylinders, dip first in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat, -Mrs. Rorer, in Farm and Fireside.

HARD ON THE PURSE.

Trimmings for Gowns Nowadays Cost a Pretty Penny.

One can hardly tell from the looks of trimming, these days, how much it is going to cost, but in nine cases out of ten it is safe to guess that if it is attractive it is expensive. In many cases the trimming costs more than a whole dress ought to. Feather trimming, combined with fur and jet, comes as high as eight dollars a yard, and seils, tory, swept up by the thrifty makers. til they get aspiring. No sooner have | Even though this sounds almost too | and first in peace. such things about desirable accessories | was opened in 1820. gles and rhinestones glow almost as warmly as do gems, and at a lot less money, though not as much less as one might expect. Even in jewelry, magnificent pieces are made of rhinestones arranged in such choice design and set in gold that few can tell whether the jewels are real or not. The brilliancy of the properly-cut rhinestone rivals that of a gem, and there is left nothing but the exercise of good taste in the selection of design and color to differentiate the wearer of cultivation from the tawdry user of cheap brilliants. In trimmings the imitation gem sails under false colors to a less extent, for therein real gems are not expected .-Albany Argus.

## FRUIT BONBONS.

How to Make Some Delicious Sweets for Christmas.

Take candied pineapple, cut into cubes and dip it in fondant once or twice, as may be necessary, cover well, then harden. Still another is to cut the pineapple in pieces pointed at one end in fondant, leaving the other end uncovered. Cream cherries are candied cherries used in the same way as the pineapple. Do not use a whole cherry for the top of the candy, as a half or even a quarter is enough. Stuffed cherries are made by taking candied cherries and cutting them so that there will be four or eight points to stick up; fill the inside of each cherry quite full of fondant so that the points will lie pretty candy which will look like a didn't have it."-Chicago Record. flower. To make pecan creams, take melted fondant and lay a pecan nut just like an old master." "Do you meat on top and let it harden. Cream | think so? I thought it looked more almonds, same as pecan creams. Al- like an old maid."—Harper's Bazar. monds may be dipped in melted fondant if desired. English walnuts may be used in the same way. To make raspberry creams, add to a desertspoonful of raspberry jam enough XXXX or confectioners' powdered sugar to make a paste; if not acid enough to taste like the fruit add a speck of tartaric acid. Make into balls, melt some of the hardest fondant you have and add a few drop of red coloring; dip the balls twice necessary, as it sometimes will be.-Ladies' Home Journal.

Suggestions for Linen Embroidery In carrying out a cut-work desig suitable for tray cloths, comfortab mats, cake basket, or finger bowl doil select fine linen. Run the forms of the design closely with the linen threa and the cross threads should be caugh from the edge of the already run pa tern until the next cross thread reached. Buttonhole the rim patter closely. Small circles may be made wheel form, as in lace work. After th whole work is buttonholed, cut care fully along the buttonholed edge unde the crossing lines, leaving the whole i an open lace-like effect. One of the best embroidery silks in the market called Aleppo rope silk. It is hand-spu silk, made in Syria, in colors that wi not change, neither by washing nor b exposure to the light. It comes in dul soft tones, peculiarly adapted to dec orative work, and is very desirable f embroidered linen, requiring frequen washing .- Chicago Tribune.

Fate of the Flower.

Once upon a time a flower bloomer The sun softly kissed it and the gentl rain descended upon it and it was alto gether lovely. "Ah," sighed the flower but one lot for me is fitting. I ma well speak the thought of sweet maid enbood." And sweet maidenhood camand plucked the flower and it was glad sent the flower to a man in fail who has and it was very tired.—Detroit Tribune. MENTAL, PHYSICAL DIFFERENCE

Woman's strength is about twothirds that of man, while her height is as 16 to 17 and her weight as nine to ten. Woman's lung capacity is in proportion to her size much less than man's The pulse beat is from eight to ten faster

than in man. Woman are more alike than men and more normal. Most geniuses are of the male sex. Woman is naturally conservative, while man explores new

In perception woman is decidedly quicker than man. She grasps a writen paragraph in much less time than does he. Her perception of details however, is less accurate than is man's Among all civilized races woman is

both shorter and lighter than man. Her form is more rounded and graceful, less bony and angular, having relatively less fat and more muscle. Woman's head is carried less upright

than man's. The greater length of the first finger as compared to the third is a feminine peculiarity. The vocal cords in woman are shorter and the voice higher and shriller.

In respect to memory woman are superior. In slow, logical reasoning they are deficient. The arts, science and philosophy owe their advancement more to men than to women. What woman loses in profundity she gains in quickness. In languages she is more apt than man.

Differences in habits of thought between the two sexes is shown by the fact that if 50 men and 50 women were required to write 100 words as rapidly as possible without time for thought, in the woman's list will be found more words relating to the concrete than the abstract, the whole rather than the part, the particular rather than the

#### FIRST THINGS.

Modern needles came into use in 1545 The first almanac was printed in 1460. Post offices were established in 1464. The first watches were made at Nu remburg, Germany, in 1477.

The first printing press is claimed for Copenhagen, in 1493. The first English newspaper was pub-

lished in 1588. The first copper cent was coined in

New Haven in 1687. The first steam engine in America came from England in 1753. Omnibuses were introduced in New

York city in 1830. Glass windows were first used in England in the 18th century.

The first American newspaper was published at Boston in 1790. The first telegraphic instrument was

George Washington was first in wa

The first railroad in the United States The first iron steamship was built in

#### THE COST OF WAR.

Even Belgium spends every year 46,-000,000 francs on her army. In the last 200 years France has spent

£993,000,000 in war. Italy spends every year 14,000,000 lire

(\$2,800,000) on her army and navy. In less than 300 years Great Britain alone has spent £1,359,600,000 in war. The huge guns of modern navies can

only be fired about 75 times, when they The peace footing in the Russian army calls for the services of 170,000

horses The estimated cost to both sides of our own great civil war was \$6,500,-

The army of Bolivia costs the people of that impoverished country £360,000

The French army costs every year 675,000,000 francs; the navy, 209,000,000

At Waterloo there were 145,000 men on both sides, of whom 51,000 were killed or disabled.

## BREVITIES OF FUN.

Dora-"Mr. Spooner says he always feels like a fish out of water when he is with me." Cora - "Then you've hooked him, have you?"-Tit-Bits.

Uncle George - "Did you see the eclipse of the moon the other night?" Little Ethel-"No; we sat up late to against the fondant, thus making a see it, but the sky was so cloudy they

"Have you seen the portrait of Miss a ball of fondant, flavor to taste, dip in Dawkins by Marulous Boran? It looks

Jayson-"Say, Wilson, do you ever expect to pay me that ten dollars you got from me some months ago?" Wilson-"Certainly not. Don't you remember you said not to pay it till it was convenient?"-Life.

## THE MARKETS.

OATS—No. 2. 23 PORK—New Mess. 975 ST. LOUIS. COTTON—Middling. BEEVES—Fancy Steers. 4 00 Medium. 3 25 Medium.		t I
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#### NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

An American Malady Caused by Our Manner of Living.

From the Star, Washington, D. C. We Americans hurry too much. We do not take time enough for our meals. We haste to get rich, and wear out our bodies by the strain on our nerves. The result is nervous prostration. Probably there is no remedy which will reach all cases. Pink Pills come nearer being a specific for it than anything we know, however, and we have just interviewed two Washington people who have tried them for this malady in order to get some local testimony. The first is W. Henrich Robb, of 809 New Jersey Avenue, N. W.:

"For a long time," said Mr. Robb, "I suffered horribly with nervous prostration, and tried many physicians and various highly recommended remedies without experiencing the slightest benefit. Last fall my business called me to Pittsburgh, Pa., and while there my mother, who remained in Washington, wrote recommending that I should try Pink Pins. To please her I procured a box. At this time and for a long procured a box. At this time and for a long period previous my condition was most deplorable. I could not walk alone, and had I attempted to do so would have fallen. After I had taken them for a month I felt stronger than I had for many months. I should have mentioned that, until I had been taking the Pink Pills for about a week and for a long time before, I had to force myself to eat, but after the first box of pills had been used by me my appetite returned and I was able to eat ravenously. I should also have said that when I began taking the Pink Pills my legs had become as seemed to Pink Pills my legs had become as seemed to me like wooden legs, and my body was fast becoming in the same condition. The use of two boxes of Pink Pills, however, drove all trouble away and I regard them as won-derful medicine."

derful medicine."

Miss C. E. Lewis, No. 1228 N St., northwest, one of the teachers in Miss Payne's School of Cookery, says: "Dr. Williams' Medicine Company's Pink Pills have been of great benefit to my health. I am very much averse to talking for publication, but feel that I ought to testify briefly to the facts in my case. I had suffered from nervousness for a long time and was all run down. I tried various remedies but none of them did me any good. Last summer while in Delaware I was told of some wonderful cures that had been effected by means of the Pink Pills and bought a box. They helped me wonderfully after taking them for the past few weeks. I have been entirely cured of what was a severe and protirely cured of what was a severe and pro-

longed attack of nervous prostration."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a con lensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females. such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of what-ever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all drug-gists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE DOCTOR—"Queer saying that, about truth lying at the bottom of a well." The Lawyer—"You wouldn't think so if you knew the amount of pumping we lawyers sometimes have to do to get at it."-Boston

Iv the year 1804 the De Kalh Fence C of De Kalb, Ill., doubled the capacity for producing their lines over 1893 which gave them an output of 20 miles per day. The demand for their goods has been so great supply their trade, they have been com-pelled this year to double the capacity of 1894, which now gives them an output of 40

This in itself speaks well for their prod-uct and merits the attention and inspection of readers and all that are in need of smooth wire fencing of any kind. It will be to your interest to write for their catalogue, which describes in detail their goods, comprising the largest and most complete lines of smooth wire fencing now produced by any

one plant in the country.

See their ad. elsewhere in this paper.

ALICE (the friend)—"I don't see how anyone can help loving Blanche." Gertrude (the rival)—"She can't help it herself."—Life.

Very Rich Indeed

In the elements that supply the human system with bone, muscle and brain substance is a circulation fertilized with the supreme tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which begets thorough assimilation and digestion, and gives a healthful impulse to every function of the body. Dyspeptic and weakly persons give strong testimony in its behalf. So do those troubled with biliousness, malaria, rheumatism, constipation and inmalaria, rheumatism, constipation and inactivity of the kidneys.

JONES-"I didn't know Col. Blood smoked." Brown-"Did you think he drank all the time?"-Life.

To Cleanse the System Effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or

Men are won, not so much by being blamed, as by being encompassed with love.—Channing.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

Misens mistake gold for good, whereas it is only a means of obtaining it. - Rochefou-

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehbund and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THERE are probably as good fish in the sea as ever were lied about.—Yonkers States-"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the simplest, quickest and most effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Asthma and Throat Diseases.

SPIRITUAL force is stronger than material; noughts rule the world.—Emerson.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

ALL power, even the most despotic, rests

## It matters little of how and RHEUMATISM of many years' standing

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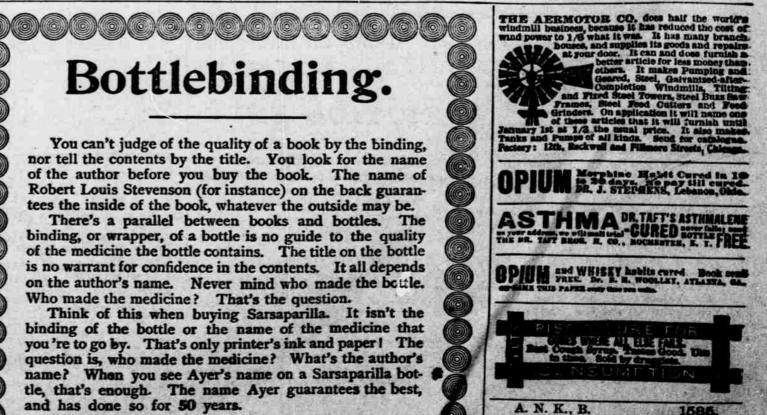


# Bottlebinding.

You can't judge of the quality of a book by the binding, nor tell the contents by the title. You look for the name of the author before you buy the book. The name of Robert Louis Stevenson (for instance) on the back guarantees the inside of the book, whatever the outside may be. There's a parallel between books and bottles. The

binding, or wrapper, of a bottle is no guide to the quality of the medicine the bottle contains. The title on the bottle is no warrant for confidence in the contents. It all depends on the author's name. Never mind who made the bottle. Who made the medicine? That's the question.

Think of this when buying Sarsaparilla. It isn't the binding of the bottle or the name of the medicine that you're to go by. That's only printer's ink and paper! The question is, who made the medicine? What's the author's name? When you see Ayer's name on a Sarsaparilla bottle, that's enough. The name Ayer guarantees the best, and has done so for 50 years.



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